

Banned Books

BANNED BOOKS:

Informal Notes on Some Books
Banned for Various Reasons at
Various Times and in Various
Places.

BY ANNE LYON HAIGHT

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A LIST OF BOOKS
COMPILED FROM AN EXHIBITION
HELD AT THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK, APRIL 24, 1935

PREFACE

“**F**OR Bookes are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potencie of life in them to be as active as that Soule whose progeny they are, nay, they do preserve as in a violl the purest efficacie and extraction of that living intellect that bread them I know they are as lively and as vigorously productive as those fabulous Dragon's teeth, and being sown up and down, may chance to spring up armed men And yet on the other hand, unless warinesse be used, as good almost kill a man as a good Booke, who destroys a good Booke, kills Reason itself, kills the image of God as it were in the eye ” With these brave words from Milton's *Aleopagitica* in mind, a small group from the New York Junior League Library set out last winter to discover whether censorship, in its various forms throughout the centuries, had indeed destroyed a good book, had indeed killed reason itself

The results of the investigation were presented in concrete form in an exhibit of some two hundred famous books which had met the censor's ire First to burn were Confucius' *Analects*, in 200 B C , because Emperor Chi Huang T1 frowned upon all literature except “practical works” on alchemy, husbandry, medicine Next came the suppression of Homer's epic poetry, in A D 35, because Caligula found Greek ideals of freedom inconvenient in Rome Then came Dante, Virgil, and Propertius, these three, cast fanatically with carnival masks and frivolous gew-gaws into Savonarola's “Burnings of the Vanities” (just two years before the monk himself was burned at stake with all his works)

Down through the years the censor has waged a losing battle against the dangerous new ideas of

Preface

Galileo, Luther, Rousseau, Kant, Darwin, Marie Stopes, has fought in quixotic defence of purity against the windmills of Boccaccio, Casanova, Rabelais, Ibsen, Baudelaire, Joyce And, with the returning surge of nationalism, Nazi Germany has hurled into its auto-da-fé such heterogeneous fuel as Remarque, Feuchtwanger, Upton Sinclair, Freud, Einstein, Jack London, and Marx Almost as conglomerate is the Soviet blacklist which ranges from philosophic treatises, to *Huckleberry Finn*, and textbooks on Accounting Fascist Italy is somewhat more consistent in that it bars any book containing "the seed of communism "

To generalize, an author is persecuted by one of three agencies religious, political, moral according as his offence is one of heresy, treason, or vice Many of the authors presented distinguished themselves by falling under two categories, or even all three Thus Abelard was persecuted in the twelfth century for his religious rationalizations, and in the twentieth for his too passionate love letters Ernest Hemingway's fiction was banned by Fascist Italy for political tactlessness, but by Boston's Watch and Ward Society for moral impropriety

We offer no panacea for the persecutions of authors and publishers, no solution to the problem of censorship In the exhibition, and in this catalogue, the books speak for themselves The data placed under each title is factual rather than editorial in nature dates, circumstances of suppression, and quotations from contemporary comments But the sum total of the investigation may serve as a springboard to a further consideration of the power of censorship

ELISABETH LUCE MOORE
Chairman of The Library Committee,
New York Junior League

New York, September, 1935

A NOTE

THE actual editions banned were shown as far as possible in the exhibition, but when unprocurable, later editions or substitutes had to be used. They have been arranged chronologically as to their first banning, as this method seems to give the best picture of the history of censorship. I have made exceptions in the arrangement where it seemed best not to separate authors of the same country, or those who were involved in the same movement or came under the same ban. I have not included in the catalogue all the material shown in the exhibition such as the pamphlets of Martin Luther. The intricate ramifications of his writings and of those of many other authors represented here would make complete catalogues in themselves and in many instances have already been published. Consequently I have only given an outline of some of the important facts and no collations, as it is really only the edition that is of interest. In checking the references I have sometimes found that the authorities differ and have selected the information which seemed most reliable.

The list of books refused admittance to this country, compiled in October, 1928, by the Post Office Department and the Custom House under the Treasury Department, has been of inestimable value. In April, 1929 a supplement was added that made a total of 739 titles. Of these, 379 were Spanish, 231 French, 5 Italian, 10 German, and 114 English. Many of these books should very decidedly be refused admittance, but it is of interest that many others are published in this country in school text-books and have been used here when practical.

A Note

Some countries today are more rigid in their censorship than others. The Irish Free State, for instance, issues a list almost weekly which is published in the trade journals. This explains the reason for a preponderance of material from such countries.

The Russian censorship is very complicated. A book suppressed under one leader of the government may be approved by another, and as there have been many changes since the revolution and not many authorities to rely upon, it has been a difficult subject to handle.

In explanation of "The Russian Censorship Terror" 1831-1853 under Nicholas I, referred to in this catalogue, I quote Dr. Yarmolinsky, Director of the Slavic Department of the New York Public Library: "panic stricken by the revolutions which swept Western Europe the authorities tightened the restrictions on the press so as to all but strangle it."

Unless designated, *Index* refers to the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* of the Roman Catholic Church.

The basis of the material for this catalogue was assembled by a few members of the Library Committee of the Junior League of the City of New York. It is from this and from additional material that I have compiled this catalogue. As it is a catalogue of a specific exhibit, it may differ in detail when used in connection with similar exhibits given by other Junior Leagues.

The exhibit upon which this catalogue is based would not have been possible but for the courtesy of those who so kindly lent their books. Grateful acknowledgement is also made to those who accumulated the material and to those who gave their valuable assistance and advice. Their cooperation was of inestimable value.

ANNE LYON HAIGHT.

September 19, 1935

BANNED BOOKS

Informal Notes

ON BANNED BOOKS

HOMER (c 1000 B C)

The Odyssey Translated by T E Shaw

Printed by Emery Walker, London, 1932

387 B C Greece Plato suggested expurgating Homer for immature readers

A D 35 Rome Caligula tried to suppress *The Odyssey* because it expressed Greek ideals of freedom dangerous in autocratic Rome

CONFUCIUS (551-478 B C)

Analects (Annals of Lu, his native state, for 242 years, from 722 to 481 B C)

(In Chinese Published in China)

c 250 B C China The first ruler of the dynasty of Ts'in, wishing to abolish the feudal system, consigned to the flames all books relating to the teachings of Confucius, he also buried alive hundreds of his disciples

c 200 B C The Emperor Ch'i Huang Ti ordered the *Analects* and all other extant books, except practical works on medicine, divination, and husbandry, to be burned

OVID, PUBLIUS (43 B C -A D c 17)

Art of Love and other Poems, ed by J H Mozley, the *Heroides* and *Amores*, ed by Grant Showerman, and *Metamorphoses*, ed by F J Miller (Both Latin and English 2 vols)

Loeb Classical Library Harvard University Press

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- A D I Rome The Emperor Augustus banished Ovid for writing *His Amatoria* and for an unknown act of folly He was sent to the Greek town of Tomi, near the mouth of the Danube, where he died in exile eight years later
- 1497 Rome The works of Ovid were cast, with those of Dante and his friend Propertius, into the great bonfire of Savonarola, as erotic, impious, and tending to corrupt
- 1599 England *Certaine of Ovids Elegies* (c 1597), translated by Christopher Marlowe, were burned in Stationer's Hall by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury, because of immoral tendencies
- 1928 United States The Customs still barred *His Amatoria*, although inexpensive editions were sold freely within the barrier
- 1929 San Francisco *His Amatoria* banned

THE BIBLE *The Book of Ruth*

Gutenberg Mainz, 1456

(42-line Bible, first printed, 1456)

- 553 A D Eastern Roman Empire Emperor Justinian issued a decree commanding exclusive use of the Greek and Latin versions of the Bible and forbidding the *Mishnah*, but accepting the Hebrew exposition of the *Old Testament*
- 1409 England The Synod of Canterbury meeting at St Paul's London issued a decree forbidding the translation of the Scripture from one tongue to another and that no one should read a translation later than that of John Wiclif under penalty of greater excommunication, unless special licence be obtained
- 1525-6 England *The New Testament* translated by William Tyndale and printed on the Continent

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at Cologne and Worms was sent to England where it was violently suppressed by the Bishops and other clergy Cardinal Wolsey ordered Tyn-dale to be seized at Worms, but he escaped to the protection of Philip of Hesse The four editions printed on the Continent in the next four years were also suppressed

1535 England *The Old and New Testaments*, translated by Miles Coverdale, was the first complete Bible to be printed in English Not being licensed by Church or State it had to be printed on the Continent just four hundred years ago

1551 Spain *The Inquisitorial Index of Valentia* (suppliment) forbade Bibles in Spanish or in any other vernacular

1554 Spain *The Inquisitorial Index of Valladolid* listed 103 editions of the Bible, condemned because of errors and heresies, to suppression, correction or cancellation

1555 England A proclamation by Queen Mary commanded "that no manner of persons, etc presume to bring into this realm any M S books, papers, etc in the name of Martin Luther, John Calvin, Miles Coverdale, Erasmus, William Tyn-dale, etc or any like books containing false doctrine against the Catholic faith

1560 Geneva The Geneva or "Breeches Bible" went into 140 editions between 1560 and 1644, although it was not allowed to be used in the churches

1624 Germany The Bible translated by Martin Luther in 1534 which had been the most widely read book in the country was condemned to the flames by Papal authority

1631 England In the edition of 1000 copies of the Bible printed by R Barker and assigns of Peter

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Bill the word "not" was omitted from the seventh commandment The printers were heavily fined and the edition so vigorously suppressed that very few copies have survived It was named "the Wicked Bible" by Henry Stevens

1900 Rome Pope Leo XIII decreed that translations of the Bible in the vernacular are permitted only if approved by the Holy See

1926 Russia *The Index of the Soviet Inquisition* states in their directions to libraries, "The section on Religion must contain solely anti-religious books Religiously dogmatic books such as the Gospel, the Koran, the Talmud, etc must be left in the large libraries, but removed from the smaller ones " It is said that the Bible is now refused admittance to the country

1935 Scotland A special licence for printing is still required for Bibles, Psalm and Prayer books

ABÉLARD, PIERRE (1079-1142)

Lettres d'Héloïse et d'Abélard

Chez J B Fournier le jeune et Fils De L'Imprimerie de Didot le jeune Paris, 1796

1120 France-Soissons A provincial synod charged Abelard with religious heresy, forced him to burn his *Introductio ad Theologian*, and imprisoned him in the convent of St Médard

1140 Rome All works banned by the Council at Sens and ordered burned by Pope Innocent III St Bernard called Abélard "an infernal dragon and the precursor of the anti-Christ "

1559 & 1564 Rome All writings placed on the *Index*

1930 United States Custom's ban lifted on *Love Letters*

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BACON, ROGER (c 1214–c 1292)

Ordinis Minorum Opus Majus ad Clementem Quantum Pontificem Romanum

Typis Gulielmi Bowyer, London, 1733 (written, 1268)

1257 England Bonaventura, General of the Franciscan order, suspicious of Bacon's supposed dealings in the black arts, interdicted his lectures at Oxford, and placed him under the superintendence of the order in Paris. Here he remained for ten years, suffering great privations, and forbidden to write for publication.

1268 Oxford *Opus Majus*, his most important work, *Opus Minus* and *Opus Tertium* were written at the request of Pope Clement IV.

1278 After the death of his protector, Clement IV, his books were condemned by Jerome de Ascoli, General of the Franciscans, afterwards Pope Nicholas IV, and Bacon was put into prison for fourteen years.

DANTE ALIGHIERI (1265–1321)

La Divina Commedia

Per Niccolò di Lorenzo Firenze, 1481

(first printed, 1472)

1318 France-Lombardy *De Monarchia* was publicly burned.

1497 Italy-Florence Works burned by Savonarola in the bonfire of the vanities.

1581 Portugal-Lisbon *La Divina Commedia* prohibited by Church authorities until all copies were delivered to the Inquisition for correction.

1559 Rome *De Monarchia* banned by Pope Paul IV and the *Index of Trent*.

1564 *De Monarchia* banned by the *Index of Trent*.

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SAVONAROLA, GIROLAMO (1452-1498)

Compendium Totius Philosophiae

Apud Iuntas Venetus, 1542 (first edition, 1534)

1497 Italy Savonarola transformed the pleasure loving Florentines into ascetics, and celebrated the annual carnival by the famous burning of the vanities, including works by Ovid, Propertius, Dante and Boccaccio

1498 He was forced by tortures on the rack to confess his heresy in demanding church reforms, and in denouncing papal corruptions After the ceremonial of degradation, he was hung on a cross and burned with all his writings, sermons, essays and pamphlets

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI (1313-1375)

Il Decamerone

Nella Stamperia de i Giunti Firenze, 1573

(written, 1353)

1497 Italy-Florence Manuscripts and printed parts were thrown into Savonarola's "bonfire of the vanities"

1559 Rome Prohibited by the *Index* of Pope Paul IV, unless expurgated The revisers retained the episodes, but transformed the erring nuns into noble women, the lascivious monks into conjurers, the Abbess into a Countess (21st story), the Archangel Gabriel into the "King of the Fairies," and the Pope authorized the edition

c 1600 France Censured by the Sorbonne and condemned by Parliament

1922 United States The Post Office authorities of Cincinnati seized an expurgated edition, and the district judge fined the bookseller \$1,000

1926 Banned by the Treasury Department

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- 1931 Ban lifted by the Customs
1932 Minnesota Ban lifted
1934 Detroit Seized by the police as salacious
1935 Boston Still banned by the New England
Watch and Ward Society

Il Decamerone

Ashendene Press London, 1921

- 1927 United States The Customs Department mutilated a copy of this book, and returned it to Maggs Bros, London, with the text missing
C H St John Hornby wrote a protest to the *London Times*

SCHADEL, HARTMANN (1410-1485)

Nuremberg Chronicle

Woodcuts by Wolgemut and Pleydenwurff

Anton Koberger Nuremberg, 1493 (first edition)

- 1493 Nuremberg This lavishly illustrated history of the world (beginning with the Creation) includes (leaf CLXIX, verso) a picture of, the mythical female Pope Joan (with her baby!), here said to have succeeded as "John VIII" on the death of Leo IV (who died in 855) She is here said further to have been of English origin, though born in Mainz, to have disguised herself as a man, and gone to Athens with a learned lover, and later in Rome to have become so famous for knowledge of the Scriptures and for ability in public lectures and in learned discussions that she was finally elected Pope by general consent, and seemed to justify this choice until, during a procession to the Lateran Basilica, she suddenly broke down, gave birth to a son, and died ignominiously The earliest known mention of her is by Stephen de

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Bourbon who died in 1261 In 1400 an image of her (from the shoulders up, like the others) was included among the similar images of most of the (other!) Popes in Sienne Cathedral (in May 1600, at the request of Pope Clement VI, her name was changed to that of Pope Zachary), and in 1493 the legend was generally believed, but the earlier doubts became much more general, and the picture and account of Joan were piously inked over or cut out of very many copies of this and other books In 1863 Dollinger at last proved the whole story to be wholly without any foundation in fact

AGRIPPA, HENRY CORNELIUS (1486-1535)

De Incertitudine et Vanitate Scientiarum et Artium

Antwerp, 1530 (first edition)

1509 Dôle Charged with heresy for his lectures at the University, Agrippa was forced to take refuge with Maximilian in the Netherlands

1531 Netherlands *De Incertitudine*, a sarcastic attack on existing sciences and on the pretensions of learned men, was banned as heretical

Belgium The author was imprisoned at Brussels for satires written on the scholasticism of the professors

1533 Rome Charges of magic and conjury were brought against the author by the Inquisition for *De occulta Philosophia* BOOK I published, 1531

MALORY, SIR THOMAS (fl 1470)

The Birth, Life and Acts of King Arthur and his Noble Knights of the Round Table

Embellished with many original designs by Aubrey Beardsley

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J M Dent & Co London, 1893-4 2 vols

(first printed by Caxton, 1485)

XVI Century, England Roger Ascham denounced the compilation of the Arthurian legend in *Morte d'Arthur* as no more than "bold adultery and wilful murder"

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS (c 1466-1536)

De Conscribendis Epistolis Opus

Apud Theobaldum Paganum Lugduni, 1557

(first edition)

1512 England *Encomium Moriae* (Praise of Folly), in which kings, bishops, popes, and all manner of people, were impiously shown to be subject to folly, delighted the Pope, but was prohibited in the Universities of Paris, Louvain, Oxford and Cambridge It was written in the house of Thomas More

1516 Switzerland-Basel Erasmus dedicated his most important work, the *Greek Testament*, to Pope Leo X who lauded him for "exceptional service to the study of sacred theology and to the maintenance of the true faith"

England His powerful Catholic friends, including Cardinal Wolsey, Charles V, and Henry VIII, urged Erasmus to declare against Luther He refused, but engaged in a sharp argument with the reformers, and continued to attack the abuses of the church, while remaining loyally within its folds While Erasmus continued to look at the religious question in a sane, rational and objective way, the Lutherans and Calvinists calumniated him as a traitor to their cause, and Rome denounced him for heresy

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- 1524 France-Paris. The Sorbonne forbade the sale or perusal of *Colloquies*
- 1550 Spain The *Index* condemned *Opera Omnia*
- 1555 Scotland Mary, Queen of Scots, forbade the reading of Erasmus
- 1557 Rome *De Conscribendis Epistolis Opus* forced to be corrected to conform with the Inquisition
On page 181, Erasmus crossed out all but six words
- 1576 Pope Gregory XIII authorized an expurgated edition, published anonymously
- 1612 *Spanish Index* of Sandoval devoted 59 folio pages in double columns to listing corrections to be made in his writings
- 1930 Rome Erasmus was not specifically mentioned in the latest edition of the *Index*

LUTHER, MARTIN (1483-1546)

Biblia

Bremer Press Munchen, 1926 (first printed, 1534)

- 1519 Germany-Wittenberg Luther nailed 95 theses, discussing the true meaning of Indulgences, to the Castle Church door connected with the University The Theological faculties of Louvain and Cologne ordered copies of them to be burned on grounds of heresy
- 1521 France The Theological faculties of the University of Paris ordered the *Theses* burned
- 1521 Rome A Papal Bull by Leo X excommunicated Luther, and forbade printing, selling, reading, or quoting, his *Opera Omnia*, thereby creating a passionate interest in them He also ordered a formal burning of Luther's effigy and books
In three months 4000 copies of *Address to the*

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German Nobility, in which he stated the causes of social discontent, were sold

In five days 5000 copies of the vernacular edition of the *New Testament* were sold

- 1521 Germany Charles V, on his own authority, issued an edict against Luther, and ordered his books seized At the same time he sent him a safe conduct to appear before the diet of Worms The diet issued an edict against him, and threatened to exterminate his followers

Strassburg A contemporary comment was "Lutheran books are for sale in the marketplace immediately beneath the edicts of the Emperor and the Pope who declared them to be prohibited "

- 1525 Luther became the virtual leader of the German nation

He invoked a censorship of the "pernicious doctrines" of Anabaptists, Calvin and Zwingli

- 1532 Luther turned the tables and demanded the suppression of the translation of the *New Testament* by Einsler, a Catholic Priest

TYNDALE, WILLIAM (c 1492-1536)

The New Testament Of Our Lord And Saviour Jesus Christ

Introduction by Francis Fry (His copy on vellum)
Printed for Francis Fry Bristol, 1864

(first edition Worms, 1526)

- 1525-6 England The English translation was the first printed book banned in England The Ecclesiastical authorities damned it as "pernicious merchandise," and suppressed the first edition so energetically that only one copy has survived It is in the library of the Baptist College in

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Bristol There is an incomplete copy in St Paul's Cathedral, London

- 1530 Marburg Church and State authorities banned *Practyse of Prelates*, a treatise condemning the Catholic clergy and the divorce of Henry VIII
- 1535 Belgium-Vilvoorde Castle Tyndale was imprisoned and burned at the stake with his books
- 1546 England Tyndale's books were ordered delivered to the Archbishop to be burned, because he had called church functionaries "horse-leeches, maggots, and caterpillars, in a kingdom"
- 1555 His books fell under the ban of Queen Mary's proclamation, and were forbidden in the realm for containing false doctrines against the Catholic faith

THE KORAN VII CENTURY

Parchment Scroll Illuminated n d

- 1542 Switzerland The Protestant authorities at Basel confiscated the entire edition published by Oporinus who promptly appealed to the scholars Exonerated, by Luther, the edition was released
- 1790 Spain Ban lifted by the *Indice* Every version had been prohibited, especially the XII Century Latin translation by Peter of Cluny "cum refutationibus variorum"
- 1926 Russia Restricted to students of history

CALVIN, JOHN (1509-1564)

Institutes of the Christian Religion

(Translated from the original Latin)

Presbyterian Board n d

- 1542 France *Civil and Canonical Law* forbidden by the Sorbonne
- 1555 England Queen Mary's proclamation required

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"that no manner of persons presume to bring into this realm any mss, books, papers, by John Calvin containing false doctrine against the Catholic faith "

1559 & 1564 Rome All works forbidden by the *Index*

SERVETUS, MICHAEL (VILLANOVANUS MICHAEL) (1511-1563)

Claudia Ptolomaei Alexandrini Geographicae Enarrationes Libri Octo

Melchior & Caspar Trechsel Lyons, 1535

(first edition)

1553 France The author's theological tracts, recast as *Christianismi Restitutio*, were secretly printed at Vienne, in Dauphiné, France, by Balthazar Arnoullet, without name of place or printer Soon a letter from Geneva to the French authorities denounced Servetus as a heretic and Calvin furnished a sample of his handwriting to prove his authorship, for only the initials M S V appeared at the end of the book, (though the name Servetus was on p 199) Under the auspices of the Inquisitor-General of Lyons, Matthieu Ory (the "Doribus" of Rabelais) Servetus was tried at Vienne, found guilty and imprisoned, but was allowed to escape, probably because he was a friend of Pierre Paulmier, Archbishop of Vienne and Primate of France While waiting in Geneva for a boat he went to church, was recognized and imprisoned After an incredibly unfair trial (Aug 14-Oct 26) Servetus was, mainly as a result of Calvin's vindictiveness, condemned and burnt at the stake with his books Servetus denied the tri-personality of the Godhead and the eternity of the Son, but was passionately devoted

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to the person of Christ and intensely sincere in his religious beliefs Calvin's unfair book, 1554, vainly attempting to justify the burning of Servetus, seriously misrepresented the opinions of the latter, expressed at his trial, and in his books which had been destroyed as far as possible by Calvin himself Calvin's charge that Servetus had attacked the authority of Moses and of the Bible in his edition of *Ptolomy's Geography* was unfair and absurd Servetus had omitted the few words in question from his second edition (1541) and they had appeared in his first edition because the publisher had retained them from the 1525 edition of this translation (following here that of 1522) by Lorenz Friese who had attempted to reproduce in Latin the regular German term for the "Promised Land", "das gelobte land" (from "geloben" to promise) as meaning also "praised" (from "loben") stating that travelers however agree that it scarcely deserves to be "praised" Thus Calvin most unfairly converted a "geographical observation" by Friese into an alleged "theological error" by Servetus, as a special reason for having the latter burned to death

RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS (c 1494-1553)

Gargantua Adaptation de Gilles Robertet

Image par Pierre Courcelles

Maison Alfred Mame & Fils

(first complete edition, 1564)

1533 France The first two parts of *Pantagruel*, published without the knowledge of the author, were listed on the *Index* of the Sorbonne, and on the official black list of Parliament

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- 1535 Rome A Papal Bull absolved Rabelais from ecclesiastical censure
- 1546 France The third book of *Pantagruel* was published under the author's name "avec privilège du Roi"
- 1552 Taking advantage of the King's absence from Paris, the divines of the Sorbonne censored the fourth book on publication
- 1554 Cardinal de Chatillion persuaded Henry II to raise the ban on the works of Rabelais
- 1564 Rome The *Index* listed Rabelais as "Rebelisus" in its severe first class
- c 1900 France An imaginative Frenchman, Robertet, refined the coarse language of these books in an adaption for children The story of Pantagruel the giant, son of Gargantua the giant, their feasts, their wars, and adventures, told with a satiric humor had the same appeal to the imagination as Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*
- 1930 United States The Customs Department lifted the ban on all editions with the exception of those with so-called obscene illustrations, specifically Frank C Pape's drawings for an Urquhart and Monteaux edition

MACHIAVELLI, NICOLÒ (1469-1527)

The Prince Translated by E Dacres

R Bishop for W Hils London, 1640

(completed, 1513)

- 1555 Rome Although Machiavelli had been the ambassador and advisor of Popes and Cardinals in his day, Pope Paul IV placed his works in the severest catagory of the *Index*, and Clement VIII made a fresh prohibition of a Lausanne edition of his *Discorsi*

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- 1576 France Selected maxims from *The Prince*, translated into French, were attacked by the Huguenot Gentillet for its political views
- 1602 England The Elizabethans derived from Gentillet their idea of and hostility for *The Prince*
- 1935 Italy Machiavelli's dream came true *The Prince* demonstrated disjointed Italy's need for an all-powerful dictator supported by a national army Mussolini paid Machiavelli tribute by encouraging the distribution of *Il Principe* in thousands of cheap copies

TASSO, TORQUATO (1544-1595)

La Gerusalemme Liberata

Erasmus Viotto Parma, 1581

(Written, 1574, published, 1581)

- 1595 France Suppressed by Parliament as containing ideas subversive to the authority of kings *Di Jerusalemme Conquistator*, written and published in 1592, was a revision excluding the suppressed material, and other changes

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL de (1533-1592)

Les Essays

Par la Societé Paris, 1725

(first two books published, 1580, third book, 1588)

- 1595 France-Lyons Certain sections of the unexpurgated edition were banned (5th chapter of 3rd book etc)
- 1676 Rome Listed in the *Index*, where they remain today

On Banned Books

HOLINSHEAD, RAPHAEL (d c 1580)

Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland

Imprinted for George Bishop London, 1577

(first edition)

1587 England Upon publication of the second edition, Queen Elizabeth's Privy Council ordered excised certain passages about the history of Ireland, which were offensive to her

It was from this edition that Shakespeare drew material for *Macbeth*, *King Lear* and *Cymbeline*

1723 Queen Elizabeth's excisions were published separately

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM (1564-1616)

The Tragedie of King Richard the Second

Printed by W W for Mathew Law London, 1608

(fourth edition)

1597 England The original edition contained a deposition scene of the King, and it so infuriated Queen Elizabeth that she ordered it eliminated from all copies. It was not reinserted until after her death in the edition of 1608. Elizabeth complained to Lambard that the play had been acted forty times in street and houses 'for the encouragement of disaffection'

1601 Sir Gilly Merrick paid players forty shillings to revive the play on the afternoon when the Earl of Essex sought to rouse London against the Queen

1788 *King Lear* was prohibited on the English stage until 1820, probably out of respect to King George III's acknowledged insanity, when the

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royal duties were transferred to a Regent

- 1815 Coleridge said "Shakespeare's words are too indecent to be translated His gentlefolk's talk is full of coarse allusions such as nowadays you could hear only in the meanest taverns"
- 1818 Thomas Bowdler M D published the *Family Shakespeare* omitting "those words and expressions which cannot with propriety be read aloud in the family" Bowdlerize thereupon became synonymous with expurgate
- 1931 United States *The Merchant of Venice* was eliminated from the high-school curricula of Buffalo and Manchester, New York Jewish organizations believed that it fostered intolerance

JONSON, BENJAMIN (1573-1637)

The Works of

Printed by Will Stansby London, 1616

(first edition)

- 1608 England-London Jonson was imprisoned for collaborating with Marston and Chapman in the comedy *Eastward Ho* which was derogatory to the Scots Released by the intervention of powerful friends, a feast was given in celebration

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER (1552-1618)

The History of the World

W Stansby for W Burre London, 1614

(first edition)

- 1614 England Called in by James I "for divers exceptions, but especially for being too saucy in censuring Princes"

On Banned Books

GALILEO, GALILEI (1564-1642)

Dialogo dei due Massimi Sistemi del Mondo Tolemaico e Copernicano

Per Gioe Batistav Firenze, 1632

(first edition, 1630)

1616 Rome Galileo was reprimanded by Pope Paul IV, and told not to "hold, teach or defend" the condemned doctrine of Copernicus, whose theory he had tried to reconcile with religion

1632 *Dialogo dei due Massimi Sistemi del Mondo* was banned by Pope Urban VIII for heresy and breach of good faith The author was examined by the Inquisition, under threat of torture, and sentenced to incarceration at the pleasure of the Tribunal By way of penance he was enjoined to recite once a week for three years the seven penitential psalms

1642 On Galileo's death, his wife submitted his manuscripts on telescopic and pendulum inventions to her confessor who subsequently destroyed them as heretical

CERVANTES, SAAVEDRA MIGUEL de (1547-1616)

The Life and Exploits of the Ingenius Gentleman Don Quixote De La Mancha

Printed for William Miller London, 1801

(first part, 1605 second part, 1615)

1624 Portugal-Lisbon a few paragraphs were proscribed by the Spanish *Index*

1640 Spain-Madrid Placed on the *Index* for one sentence "Works of charity negligently performed are of no worth"

Informal Notes

DESCARTES, RENÉ (1596-1650)

Meditations

Elzevir Amsterdam, 1642

(first edition, Paris, 1641)

1633 Holland Descartes, a devout Catholic, abandoned his treatise on Copernican beliefs when he learned that Galileo's treatise had been suppressed, in Rome, for supporting Copernicus's hypothesis of the earth revolving around the sun. Rome Through the influence of the Jesuits, this author's works containing Cartesian theories were placed on the *Index*, and forbidden in many institutions of learning until corrected or expurgated.

1665 Rome *Meditations* was placed on the *Index* until corrected, as the whole system was opposed to the whole system of Aristotle.

1772 Rome This edition was forbidden by the *Index*, unconditionally, probably because it contained matter written by others.

1926 Russia All philosophic works suppressed.

1930 Rome *Meditations* and six other books still remain on the *Index*.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM (1600-1669)

Histo-Mastix The Player's Scourge, or, Actors Tragedie

Printed for E. A. and W. I. for Michael Sparke London, 1633 (first edition)

1633 London This book, written with purity of conviction, and moral earnestness, was brought to the attention of the King and Queen by Archbishop Laud. Prynne violently denounced all theatrical plays, including those at court where they were frequently given, and he was there-

On Banned Books

fore accused of a supposed attack on the Queen, who was fond of the drama. In consequence the Star Chamber decreed that he be fined, imprisoned, branded, and have his ears cut off. Later when Laud was on trial for alleged offences, and was sentenced to death, Prynne was one of the chief prosecutors.

BACON, FRANCIS, BARON of VERULAM and VICOOUNT ST ALBANS (1561-1626)

The Essayes or Counsels, Civill and Morall

Printed by John Haviland for Hanna Barret and Richard Whitaker London, 1625

(first complete edition)

1640 Spain All works banned by the Inquisition and placed on Sotomayor's *Index*

1668 Rome Book IX, of *Advancement of Learning*, published in 1605, and dedicated to the King, was placed on the *Index, donec corrigetur*

1707 Spain All works condemned by the *Index*

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS (1605-1682)

Religio Medici

Printed by E Cotes for Andrew Crook London, 1656
(first edition, 1642)

1642 England This famous work written as a "private exercise to myself" was printed without the knowledge of the author

1645 Rome The Latin translation was placed on the *Index*, although Browne professed to be absolutely free from heretical opinions. He insisted upon his right to be guided by his own reason when no specific guidance was proffered by Church or Scripture

Informal Notes

MILTON, JOHN (1608–1674)

Aieopagitica, A Speech for the Liberty of Unlicenc'd Printing, to the Parliament of England

(John Milton) London, 1644 (first edition)

[Corrected by Arber's accurate reprint (1925 ed)]

1644 England This famed and eloquent plea for freedom of the pen was condemned by Cromwell and the Parliament of Protestant England for such sentences as these "For Books are not absolutely dead things, but doe contain a potencie of life in them to be as active as that soule was whose progeny they are, nay, they do preserve as in a violl the purest efficacie and extraction of that living intellect that bred them I know they are as lively, and as vigorously productive, as those fabulous Dragon's teeth, and being sown up and down, may chance to spring up armed men And yet on the other hand unless warinesse be used, as good almost kill a Man as Kill a good Book, who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's Image, but he who distroys a good Booke, kills reason itselfe, kills the Image of God as it were in the eye "

1652 France *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*, written, in 1651, as a reply to the attack on the commonwealth by Salmasius, was burned for political reasons

1660 England *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio* was publically burned *Eikonoklastes*, first published in 1649, was burned by the common hangman at the time of the Restoration for attacking the hypocrisy of the religion of Charles II, and for arguing against the Divine Right of Kings The author escaped the scaffold only through the influence of friends

On Banned Books

- 1694 Rome *State Papers*, published posthumously and surreptitiously in 1676, were listed on the *Index*
1758 *Paradise Lost*, translated into the Italian by Paolo Rolli, listed on the *Index*
1930 *State Papers* still listed on the *Index*

WILLIAMS, ROGER

The Bloudy Tennent, Washed and Made White in the Bloud of our Lambe Being Discussed and Discharged of Bloud-Guiltiness by Just Defence

Printed by Mathew Symons for Hannah Allen London, 1647

1641 England This book was ordered publicly burned by the House of Commons for the tolerating of all sorts of Religion

1644 United States Denying that state had authority over conscience and being outspoken in civil matters, Williams was "enlarged" out of Massachusettes to Rhode Island, where he bought land from the Indians

PASCAL, BLAISE (1623-1662)

Lettres à un Provincial

Pierre de La Vallée (D Elzevir) Cologne, 1657

(first letter published anonymously, 1656,
and 17 others followed)

1657 France Burned, for being too free with the dignity of all secular authorities

1660 Latin edition burned by Parliament

1789 Rome *Pensées* placed on the *Index* "avec les notes de M Voltaire"

1930 Both books have remained on the *Index*

Informal Notes

MOLIÈRE, JEAN-BAPTISTE POQUELIN

(1622-1673)

Tartuffe (privilège du Roi, 1669)

L'Enseigne du Potcassé Paris, 1928

1664 France *Tartuffe*, a satire on religious hypocrisy, banned from the public stage by Louis XIV who, nevertheless, read it aloud to an audience which included high dignitaries of the church. The first three acts were given repeatedly at court, but Molière could not get permission for a public performance. During these years the church called him "a demon in human flesh," closed his theatre, and tore down his posters.

1667 While the King was away in Flanders, the play was given as *The Impostor*. The theatre was ordered closed by the Chief of Police, and the Archbishop of Paris laid a ban of excommunication on all who might act in the play, read, or see it.

1669 Permission was granted by the King to perform the play in public.

VERGIL, POLYDORE (c 1470-1555)

De Rerum Inventoribus

Apud Danielelem Elzevirium Amsterdam, 1671

(first printed, Venice, 1499)

1671 Rome. This work was placed on the *Index* because of a passage which suggests that the Church's doctrine of Purgatory stimulated a market for indulgences. The volume, treating of the origin of all things, ecclesiastical and lay, was so well liked that it was translated into French, German, English and Spanish.

On Banned Books

1756 All editions appeared on the *Index*, except those following the text sanctioned by Pope Gregory XIII

LA FONTAINE, JEAN DE (1621-1695)

Contes et Nouvelles en Vers

Amsterdam, 1762 (PART I, 1665, PART II, 1666)

1675 France Suppressed by the Lieutenant of Police in Paris for political satire

1703 Rome Placed on the *Index*

1804 Again placed on the *Index*

FÉNELON, FRANÇOIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTHE (1651-1715)

Les Aventures de Télémaque, Fils D'Ulysse Imprimé Par Ordre Du Roi Pour L'Education de Monsieur Le Dauphin

De L'Imprimerie de Didot L'Aîné Paris, 1783

(first edition, 1699)

1697 Rome Although the author had been appointed Archbishop of Cambrai four years earlier, his *Explications des Maximes des Saints* was condemned by Pope Innocent XII as being against Christianity

1699 France-Paris Mme de Maintenon caused the author's banishment, pretending to believe *Télémaque* a satire on herself and the King Actually she was punishing him for opposing her marriage to Louis XIV

LOCKE, JOHN (1632-1704)

An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding

Printed for Thomas Basset London, 1690

(first edition)

1683 England Locke's theory of civil, religious, and

Informal Notes

- philosophical liberty was too radical, and he escaped to Holland, the asylum of exiles, such as Decartes, Erasmus, Grotius, and Spinoza, in search of liberty of thought. There he hid for some time under the name of Dr. Van der Linden. King Charles II deprived him of his studentship at Oxford, thereby closing the University to him.
- 1700 Rome. The French translation of *An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding* was placed on the *Index* where it remains today.
- 1701 London. The Latin version was prohibited at Oxford with the express ruling "that no tutors were to read with their students this essential investigation into the basis of knowledge."

DEFOE, DANIEL (1660?-1731)

The Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner

Printed for W Taylor London, 1719 (first edition)

1703 England-London. *The Shortest Way With the Dissenters*, 1702, a satire recommending that all dissenters be killed, was at first taken seriously by the Church Party. When the sarcastic import was discovered the book was burned and the author was fined, imprisoned and pilloried.

1720 Spain. *Robinson Crusoe* placed on the *Spanish Index*.

1743 Rome. *The Political History of the Devil* was listed and is now on the *Index*.

SWIFT, JONATHAN (1667-1745)

A Tale of a Tub Written for the Universal Improvement of Mankind

To Which is Added an Account of a Battel Between

On Banned Books

the Ancient and Modern Books in St James's Library London, 1711 (first edition, 1704)

1708 Ireland *The Predictions for the Ensuing Year* by Isaac Bickerstaff, published in 1708, was burned as "such uncanny prescience could not otherwise than signify collusion with the evil one himself"

1726 Ireland *Gulliver's Travels*, a satire on courts, political parties, and statesmen, was denounced on all sides as wicked and obscene

1734 Rome *A Tale of a Tub*, charged with ridicule of papists and dissenters, was listed on the *Index*

1841 Listed in the catalogue of Pope Gregory XVI

1881 Ban lifted by Pope Leo XIII

VOLTAIRE, FRANCOIS MARIE AROUET DE
(1694-1778)

Candide

Illustrated by Rockwell Kent

Random House New York, 1929

(first edition, 1758)

1716 France The author was exiled to Tulle, and later to Sully, for composing lampoons against the Regent, Orleans

1717 The author thrown into the Bastille for writing *Puero Regnate*, and *J'ai Vue*, libels against Louis XIV

1734 *Lettres Philosophiques Sur les Anglais*, condemned and burnt by the Government

1734 *Temple du Goût*, a satire on contemporary French literature, was condemned Copies were seized and burnt, and a warrant issued against the author, who was not to be found

1752 Prussia *Diatribes du Docteur Akakia*, a most clever lampoon against Maupertuis, President of

Informal Notes

the Berlin Academy, caused the author to be arrested, and copies of the book to be burnt. In consequence Voltaire ended his connection with the Court of Frederick the Great

1754 Rome *Histoire des Croisades*, placed on the *Index* where it remains today

1759 France *Cantique des Cantiques*, banned and placed on the *Index* where it still remains

1764 France and Geneva *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, banned

1929 United States-Boston *Candide* was seized on its way to a class in French literature at Harvard, but was admitted later in a new edition

The Customs, after 170 years, discovered Voltaire and banned *Candide* as obscene, although it was being studied in college class rooms the world over as a literary masterpiece. The defence was prepared by two Harvard professors.

No one writer of the XVIII Century contributed so many books to the flames as Voltaire. Many of his books remain on the *Index* today.

1935 Soviet Russia All philosophic works forbidden

MONTESQUIEU, BARON CHARLES LOUIS

(1689-1755)

L'Esprit des Loix

Garnier Paris, n d (completed, 1748)

1721 France *Lettres Persanes*, a satire on the social, political, ecclesiastical, and literary follies of the day, was written and published anonymously in 1721. It so shocked Fleury that Montesquieu was not admitted to the Academy until seven years after publication.

Rome *Lettres Persanes* listed on the *Index*

1751 France The Sorbonne planned but did not carry

On Banned Books

out a regular censure of the author for denouncing the abuse of the French monarchical system in *l'Esprit des Lois*. It has been ranked as the greatest book of the eighteenth century in France. Rome. Prohibited by the church authorities, although not with the entire approval of the Pope.

ADDISON, JOSEPH (1672-1719)

Remarks on Several Parts of Italy etc In the Years 1701, 1702, 1703

Printed by Jacob Tonson London, 1705

(first edition)

1729 Rome Placed on the *Index* of Pope Benedict XIII

1745 *Spectator Papers*, written in collaboration with Steele, was condemned by the *Index*, in a French version of extracts entitled, "*Le Spectateur, ou le Socrate Moderne* "

ZENGER, JOHN PETER (c 1680-1746)

The New York Weekly Journal Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign, and Domestic

Monday, December 17, 1733 Numb VII

(facsimile of original copy)

1734 United States-New York The first number of the *Weekly Journal* appeared Nov 5, 1733. In the second number appeared an article on the liberty of the press. It was also used in many subsequent numbers. A committee was appointed in Oct 1734 from the Assembly to investigate the charges of libel against Zenger. They found numbers 7, 47, 48, and 49, libelous, and ordered them to be burned. The author was arrested and put in prison. Indicted and tried, he was so ably defended by Andrew Hamilton that he was ac-

Informal Notes

quitted His defense became the precedent cited in later trials and defenses of freedom of speech and press The organization founded for Zenger's defense, called itself "The Sons of Liberty" It opposed the stamp act thirty years later, through circulation of inflammatory handbills and newspapers Ironically, this organization is today the Tammany Society of New York

SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL (1688-1772)

Principia, or the First Principles of Natural Things

New-Church Union New York, n d

(first edition, 1731)

1738 Rome Placed on the Index where it remains today

1909 United States-Philadelphia *Amor Conjugalis* was seized by the Post Office authorities on grounds of obscenity

1930 Russia All works banned

FIELDING, HENRY (1707-1754)

Pasquin, a Dramatick Satire

Printed for J Watts London, 1736 (first edition)

1736 England-London The play, containing direct criticism of the political corruption of the Walpole era, was a great success, but the Lord Chamberlain refused to license any other plays by this author He thereafter devoted himself to the practice of law, and wrote novels far more daring than his plays

On Banned Books

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL (1689-1761)

The History of Pamela or, Virtue Rewarded

Adorned with copper plates by T Bewick after the English edition

Printed by Isaiah Thomas Worcester, Massachusettes, 1794 (first Worcester edition, first English edition published anonymously, 1740)

1755 Rome The French translation by Abbé Prevost was listed on the *Index*

England This volume was abridged, not for moral reasons, but for length, and given as a reward of virtue to children who excelled in their lessons

Sir Walter Scott feared *Pamela* would rather "encourage a spirit of rash enterprise than vigorous resistance"

Charles Lamb pictured a young lad retreating from the book "hastily with a deep blush"

CASANOVA, GIOVANNI JACOPO de
SEINGALT (1725-1798)

Mémoires Écrites par lui-même

Ernest Flammarion Paris, n d

(published, Leipzig, 1826-38)

1820 Germany-Leipzig The original manuscript was confined to the safe of the publisher, Brockhaus, and has never been published in unexpurgated form, although it is an invaluable record of manners and morals of the eighteenth century

1931 United States Customs ban lifted, except for editions containing risqué illustrations

1933 Ireland Banned

1934 United States-Detroit Seized by the police, for being lascivious and immoral

Informal Notes

DUMAS FILS, ALEXANDRE (1824-1895)

La Dame aux Camélias

L Carteret Paris, 1929 (written, 1848)

1850 London The authorities permitted the performance as an opera, *Traviata*, but the translation of the text, as a libretto, was forbidden

1852 France After being forbidden on the Paris stage for three years, the play was produced through the efforts of Morny, the influential minister of Napoleon III

1863 Rome All love stories by him placed on the *Index*, where they still remain

DIDEROT, DENIS (1713-1784)

L'Encyclopédie

Paris, 1766-1777 (published, 1751-1772)

1752 France The first two volumes were suppressed by the King's Council for political and religious outspokenness

1754 Louis XV issued a privilege for the continuation of the work

1759 Although innocent of heresy against the state, this work was looked upon with suspicion and alarm by those who were afraid to hear the truth. Consequently, the Royal Privilege was withdrawn. The work, however, was continued surreptitiously.

Rome The seven volumes published were condemned by the *Index*.

1804 The complete work was placed on the *Index*, where it remains today.

On Banned Books

ROUSSEAU, JEAN-JACQUES (1712-1778)

D'Émile, ou De l'Éducation

Marc-Michael Rey Amsterdam, 1762

(first edition)

1762 France Condemned by the Parliament of Paris to be torn and burned at the foot of the great staircase, The Archbishop published a pastoral against the author, who went in exile to Geneva, his birthplace

1763 Switzerland Condemned by the Council of Geneva Whereupon Rousseau renounced his citizenship, and attacked the Council, and the Geneva constitution, in *Lettres de la Montagne* Rome Both books placed on the *Index*, where they remain today

1766 Rome *Du Contrat Social*, and *Lettre à Christophe de Beaumont, Archevêque de Paris*, were placed on the *Index*, where they still remain

1806 *Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse*, published 1761, was placed on the *Index*, where it remains today

1929 United States *Confessions*, published in 1770, was banned by the Customs Department as being injurious to public morals

1935 Russia All philosophic works forbidden

BEAUMARCHAIS, PIERRE-AUGUSTIN

CARON DE (1732-1799)

Les Oeuvres VOL I

Collin Paris, 1809

(first edition)

1774 France *Mémoires* was condemned to flames by Parliament for criticising the state powers

1775 For two years *Le Barbier de Séville* was forbidden to be played on the stage

1781 *Le Mariage de Figaro* was suppressed by Louis XVI at court and in public performances on the

Informal Notes

ground of profound immorality The author was imprisoned in St. Lazare Napoleon called it "revolution already in action"

1781 Beaumarchais was charged with treason against the Republic and his works were suppressed

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON

(1749-1832)

Faust, ein Fragment

Leipzig, 1790 (first published)

1776 Denmark *Sorrows of Werther*, was prohibited under a strict censorship exercised by the Lutheran authorities

1808 Germany-Berlin The State authorities suppressed the production of *Faust*, until certain "dangerous passages" concerning freedom were deleted

SCHILLER, JOHAN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH von (1759-1805)

Die Räuber ein Schauspiel

J G Gottasche Buchhandlung, Tübingen, 1805

(written, 1777-8, published, 1781)

1782 Germany The Duke of Württemberg, annoyed with Schiller for running away from his medical post at Stuttgart to see his drama performed at Mannheim, put him under a fortnight's arrest, and forbade him to write any more "comedies," or to hold intercourse with anyone outside of Württemberg The Duke was also irritated by a complaint from Switzerland of an uncomplimentary reference to Graubünden in *Die Räuber* All the author's famous poetic dramas, poems, philosophical, and historical works were written after this.

On Banned Books

KANT, IMMANUEL (1724-1804)

Philosophy

Printed by James Maclehose & Sons. Glasgow, 1879

1792 Prussia *Die Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft*, second part, was suppressed by the strong, Lutheran Prussian State, because it was opposed to the literal doctrines of the Lutheran Church

1793 Königsberg Both parts were published, and Frederick William II promptly forbade the author to lecture or write on religion, not so much because of his religious unorthodoxy, as for his supposed sympathy with French revolutionary ideas

1827 Rome *Critique of Pure Reason*, in the Italian, was placed on the *Index*, where it still remains

1928 Russia All works banned

CAGLIOSTRO, ALESSANDRO (BALSAMO, GUISEPPE) (1743-1795)

Life By W Trowbridge

Brentano's New York, 1926

1789 Rome Cagliostro, alchemist and imposter, was imprisoned by the Inquisition for pamphlets advocating necromancy and astrology

1789 Spain *Mémoires Authentiques de Cagliostro*, placed on the *Index*

Maçonnerie Égyptienne placed on the Spanish *Index* for encouraging superstition

1795 San Leo The author died in prison His collection of books and instruments were publicly burned, including a manuscript which denounced the Inquisition as making the Christian religion godless and degrading

Informal Notes

GIBBON, EDWARD (1737-1794)

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire

Printed for W Strahan and T Cadell London, 1776-88 (first edition)

1783 Rome The first volume, in Italian (1779), was placed on the *Index* because it contradicted much official church history. In his vindication, which refers to attacks, more by Protestants than by Catholics, he says "I stand accused for profanely depreciating the promised land. They seem to consider in the light of a reproach, the idea which I had given of Palestine, as a territory scarcely superior to Wales in extent and fertility, and they strangely convert a geographical observation into a theological error. When I recollect that the imputation of a similar error was employed by the implacable Calvin, to precipitate and to justify the execution of Servetus, I must applaud the felicity of the country, and of this age, which has disarmed, if it could not mollify, the fierceness of ecclesiastical criticism."

1826 England An expurgated edition was published by Thomas Bowdler.

1930 Although still on the *Index*, it is used in many Catholic colleges.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS (1743-1826)

A Summary View of the Rights of British America Set Forth in Some Resolutions Intended for the Inspection of the Present Delegates of the People of Virginia, now in Convention. By a Native, and Member of the House of Burgesses.

Printed by Clementina Rind Williamsburg, 1774.
Reprinted for G Kearsly London, 1774

On Banned Books

- 1774 England This pamphlet was printed by sympathetic friends, without Jefferson's knowledge, and says "Our emigration to this country gave England no more rights over us than the emigration of the Danes and the Saxons gave to the present authorities of their mother country over England " It contained material rejected by the Virginia Constitutional Convention The Declaration of Independence is practically a transcript of this book Popular in America, the British edition caused the proscription of Jefferson's name by the English House of Parliament
- 1833 Russia *Mélanges Politique et Philosophiques Extraits des Mémoires et de la Correspondence de T Jefferson*, was banned for political reasons

BARLOW, JOEL (1754-1812)

Advice to the Privileged Orders

J Johnson London, 1792 (published, 1791-95)

1792 England Eulogized by Fox, on the floor of the House of Commons, whereupon the Pitt Ministry suppressed the work and proscribed the author

PAINE, THOMAS (1737-1809)

Political Writings

George H Evans New York, 1835

(first edition, London, 1819)

1792 England Paine was indicted for treason because of his views expressed in *The Rights of Man*, published in 1790-92 Pitt commented "Tom Paine is quite in the right but if I were to encourage his opinion we should have a bloody revolution " The government tried to suppress the work

Informal Notes

1797 T Williams was prosecuted for publishing *The Age of Reason*, 1793, and found guilty. It was a defence of Deism against Christianity and Atheism

HUNH LING FEI

The Refugee

In Chinese. Published in China

LOU CHIEN-nan

The Struggle

In Chinese. Published in China

1644-1911 China. In the early part of the Manchu régime a number of Chinese scholars were made to suffer for their writings about the dynasty. This policy of suppression rose to its height during the years 1774-1788, when thousands of books were collected from all parts of the Empire, and were censored or destroyed outright. Altogether 2,320 works were listed for total, and 345 for partial suppression, or minor alteration. Of these, at least 477 have been preserved, and are scattered today in various collections in China, Japan, Europe, and the United States.

CHÉNIER, ANDRÉ DE (1762-1794)

Poésies

Renaissance du Livre. Paris, 1913

(first collected edition, 1820)

1792 France. His political writings, including *Avis au Peuple Français*, 1790, and *Ode à Charlotte Corday*, 1792, were privately printed and publicly banned.

1794 While imprisoned in the Saint Lazare by the Committee of Public Safety, Chenier wrote *Iambes*,

On Banned Books

attacking the Convention (Revolutionary party in power), and *Jeune Captive*, a poem of despair. He was guillotined, on a false charge of conspiracy, three days before Robespierre

BABEUF, FRANÇOIS NOEL (GRACCHUS)

(1760-1797)

Tribune du Peuple

(only card shown no copy is known)

1794 France-Paris Father of revolutionary socialism, Babeuf attacked, in his *Journal de la Liberté de la Presse*, later called, *Tribune du Peuple*, not only the fallen terrorists after the execution of Robespierre, but also the economic theories of the Directoire

1795 No 33 of the *Tribune* was burned in the Théâtre des Bergères, by the *jeunesse dorée*, foes of Jacobinism, as a cure for the economic disaster that followed the collapse of the vicious dole system

1796 No 40 of the *Tribune* rallied thousands of workmen under Babeuf's slogan "Nature has given to every man the right to the enjoyment of an equal share in all property"

1797 The author was arrested, tried, and executed, in spite of the efforts of his Jacobean friends to save him

STAEL, MADAME ANNE L G NECKER de.

(1766-1817)

De l'Allemagne

Chez H Nicolle, à la Librairie Stérotypie Paris, 1814
(first edition, 1810)

1807 Rome *Corinne* listed on the *Index* for immorality

Informal Notes

1810 France Condemned by Napoleon as "not French" in its political philosophy The author was exiled from the country The condemnation was no doubt due to Napoleon's personal animosity for de Stael, and his fear of her ambitions, as her salon was largely devoted to organizing political intrigues against him Her political views were alleged to be so contaminating that Mme Récamier was exiled for frequenting her salon, since she was undoubtedly implicated as well

RACINE, JEAN (1639-1699)

Théâtre Complet

Verdière Paris, 1817 (first edition)

c 1810 France Under the imperial censorship of Napoleon, certain passages in *Atalie*, written in 1691, alluding to tyranny, were cancelled before a new edition was permitted

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE (1792-1822)

Queen Mab, a Philosophical Poem

[Printed for Percy Bysshe Shelley] London, 1813

(first edition)

1811 England Shelley and his friend Hogg were dismissed from Oxford, as being mutineers against academic authority, for publishing *The Necessity of Atheism*

1815 *Alastor* was rejected by a library on grounds of immorality

1842 *Queen Mab*, privately printed because of its opinions on moral and religious matters, was prosecuted for blasphemy The publisher was released upon giving up all copies in his possession

On Banned Books

DARWIN, ERASMUS (1731-1802)

Zoonomia

J Johnson London, 1794-6 (first edition)

1817 Rome Placed on the *Index*

England Studied in the schools

STERNE, LAWRENCE (Yorick) (1713-1768)

A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italie by Mr Yorick

Printed for T Becket London, 1768 (first edition)

1819 Rome The translation, by Ugo Foscolo, was listed on the *Index*, where it remains today

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER (1730-1774)

History of England

J Newbery London, 1764 (first edition)

1823 Rome The Italian translation was listed on the *Index*, "*donec corrigetur*"

1930 *An abridged History of England from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Death of George II*, still remains on the *Index*

ROSSETTI, DANTE GABRIEL (1828-1882)

Verses

G Polidori London, 1847 (first edition)

1833-46 Rome Some of the author's poems, translated from the Italian, were placed on the *Index*, where they remain today

1871 England Robert Buchanan, under the pseudonym of "Thomas Maitland," in an article in the *Contemporary Review*, attacked Rossetti and the "Fleshly School of Poetry" as immoral, and one of his sonnets as, "one profuse sweat of animalism" Rossetti, deeply hurt, replied in an article called the *Stealthy School of Criticism*

Informal Notes

ANDERSON, HANS CHRISTIAN (1805-1875)

Aeventyr og Historier

Gyldendanske Boghandel København, 1925

(first fairy tales, Copenhagen, 1835)

1835 Russia Banned, by Nicholas I, during the
"Censorship Terror"

1849 Ban removed by Alexander II

1935 It is said that the Soviet Government has discouraged fairy tales in the schools on the ground that they glorify princes and princesses

HUGO, VICTOR MARIE (1802-1885)

Oeuvres Complètes

Renduel Paris, 1819-1838 (first edition)

1829 France *Marion Delorme*, published in 1831, was prohibited by the official censors because Louis XIII was pictured as a "weak, superstitious and cruel prince," which might provoke public malevolence and lead to a disparagement of his Majesty, Charles X. Hugo appealed to the King. A royal veto sustained the prohibition, but Charles offered to raise the poet's pension from two to six thousand francs. After Charles was removed by the Revolution of 1830, the play was produced at the Théâtre Français.

1830 *Heinrich* The Inspector General of Theatres ordered the correction of such passages in this play as, "Thinkest thou that kings to me have aught of sacredness?" A literary war ensued. Classicists and Romanticists fought nightly in the theatre and out. The Classicists hired professional claque. Théophile Gautier organized a troop of volunteers, "resolved to take their stand upon the rugged mount of Romanticism, and to valiantly defend its passes against the assault of

On Banned Books

the Classics" In the end Romanticism triumphed, but not without a martyr, for a young man died fighting a duel over the play.

1832 *Le Roi S'Amuse* Prohibited, after the first performance, by order of the Prime Minister Quizot, for derogatory allusions to Louis-Phillipe It was produced fifty years later under the supervision of the author

1834 Rome *Notre Dame de Paris*, published in 1831, was placed on the *Index*, and is there today

1850 Russia All works banned by Nicholas I

1853 France Copies of *Napoleon le Petit* were seized by the police This satire was written one year after the author began his twenty year exile for criticizing the Government

1864 Rome *Les Misérables*, published two years earlier, was listed on the *Index* where it remains today

GAUTIER, THÉOPHILE (1811-1872)

Mademoiselle de Maupin

L Conquet Paris, 1883 (first edition, 1835)

1831-1853 Russia Banned, by Tzar Nicholas I, during the period of "Censorship Terror"

1871 England Robert Buchanan, always ready to criticise, denounced the *Memoire of Charles Baudelaire* as "skillfully and secretly poisoning the mind of the unsuspecting reader"

1917 United States The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice noticed a copy of *Mlle de Maupin* in the window of McDermitt Wilson, Booksellers As it was opened at a "corrupting" illustration, the booksellers were tried in court and acquitted Mr Halsey of the bookshop sued the Vice Society for damages, and finally won

Informal Notes

the decision after it had been once reversed The Society paid Halsey \$2500, plus interest accruing throughout the year of the law's delay

BLANC, JEAN JOSEPH CHARLES LOUIS

(1811-1882)

*Organization du Travail Association Universelle
Ouvriers Chefs, D'Ateliers, Hommes de Lettres*

Administration de la Librairie Paris, 1841

(first published in *Revue du Progrès*, 1839)

1839 France The author tried to put into practise the principles of his work (abolition of competition, equalization of wages, immersion of personal interest in the common good) by establishing co-operatives financed by the state The state initiated "National Workshops," a parody of Blanc's principles, involving a flat wage of two francs a day for cleaning the Gare Montparnasse, re-planting trees on the Boulevards, and digging up the Champ-de-Mars Thousands of unemployed flocked to Paris Blanc was held responsible for the disastrous consequences, and barely escaped to London After he had left he was condemned to deportation, and his work suppressed until the fall of the Empire

1840 Russia All works banned for political reasons

BALZAC, HONORÉ de (1799-1850)

Les Contes Drôlatiques

Illustrées de 425 Dessins par Gustave Doré

John Camden Hotten, Londres, 1860

(commenced 1833 never finished)

1841 Rome All works listed on the *Index*

1850 Russia All works banned

On Banned Books

- 1914 Canada *Droll Stories* banned by the Customs
and is still forbidden
1930 United States Custom's ban lifted on *Droll
Stories*

STENDHAL, HENRI BEYLE (1783-1842)

Rouge et Noir

Garnier Paris, n d (first edition, 1831)

1850 Russia *Rouge et Noir*, and all other works,
banned by Nicholas I

BAUDELAIRE, CHARLES PIERRE (1821-1867)

Fleurs du Mal

Auguste Poulet Malassis Paris, 1857 (first edition)

1857 France The author, publisher, and printer, were
prosecuted under the second Empire, for an
"outrage aux bonnes mœurs" Baudelaire was
arrested in the cemetery of Montparnasse, where
he was peacefully reading Boswell's *Life of
Johnson*, and fined 300 francs

1866 Belgium-Brussels The six poems, suppressed
from *Les Fleurs du Mal*, were published under
the title of *Les Épaves*, and were widely circulat-
ed in France

Victor Hugo wrote to Baudelaire, "Vous dotez le
ciel de l'art d'un rayon macabre, vous créez un
frisson nouveau "

FLAUBERT, GUSTAVE (1821-1880)

Madame Bovary, Mœurs de Province

Imprimé pour la Société du Livre D'Art par L'Impri-
merie National Paris, 1912 (first edition, 1856)

1857 France-Paris The author was taken to court for
"outrage aux bonnes mœurs," as depicted in
Madame Bovary He was acquitted on the ground

Informal Notes

that the passages cited by the prosecution, though reprehensible, were few in number compared with the extent of the whole work

1864 Rome *Madame Bovary* and *Salammbô* were placed on the *Index*, where they remain today

1927 United States *The Temptation of St Anthony* was unsuccessfully attacked by the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice

1935 This same Society attacked *November*, written before the author became of age, which he often debated publishing during his lifetime, but which awaited his death for publication in France, and was not translated into English until 1930 Magistrate Goldstein's decision "The criterion of decency is fixed by time, place and geography and all the elements of a changing world A practice regarded as decent in one period may be indecent in another "

MAUPASSANT, HENRI RENÉ ALBERT GUY
de (1850-1893)

Une Vie, L'Humble Vérité

Havard Paris, 1883 (first edition)

1880 France Legal proceedings against *Des Vies* were withdrawn through the influence of Senator Cordier Flaubert, the teacher of Maupassant, who had been prosecuted for *Madame Bovary*, congratulated his pupil on the similarity of their literary experiences

1883 The sale of *Une Vie* was forbidden at railway bookstalls The prohibition drew much attention to the master of the short story

1930 Canada Many of this author's works still remain on the black list

On Banned Books

HEINE, HEINRICH (1797-1856)

De l'Allemagne

Levy Paris, 1855 (first edition, 1836)

1835 Germany The Bund issued a decree forbidding the publication of any writings by members of the "Young Germany" coterie. In consequence, Heine, being a member, went to Paris where he could write freely. There he received an annual income from the fund provided for political refugees.

1836 Rome *De la France, Reisebilder* and *De l'Allemagne*, were placed on the *Index*, where they remain today.

1841 *Neue Gedichte*, listed on the *Index*, where it still remains.

1933 Germany Works burned in the Nazi bonfires (Heine, although born a Jew, embraced Christianity in 1825.)

MARX, KARL (1818-1883)

Manifesto of the Communist Party Bible of Soviet Russia

Geneva, 1900 (published in Russian)

Capital, A Critique of Political Economy, The Process of Capitalist Production

Charles H. Kerr and Company Chicago, 1926 (first edition, 1867)

1843 Prussia *Rheinische Zeitung*, journal of advanced political and social ideas, was suppressed one year after Marx became editor.

c 1845 France Marx was expelled at the instance of the Prussian Foreign Office for contributing to the radical magazine *Vorwärts* which was then liquidated.

1849 Prussia *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* submitted "an

Informal Notes

organ of democracy," which advocated non-payment of taxes, and armed resistance against Emperor Frederick William. It was suspended, and the editor, Marx, was tried for treason. Although unanimously acquitted by a middle-class jury, he was expelled from the country. Being unwelcome in Paris, he retired to London for the rest of his life.

- 1878 After two attempts on the life of the aged Emperor William I, Bismark took the opportunity to persuade the Reichstag to enact stringent measures against the Social Democrats, and prohibited their literature, including the *Manifesto*.
- 1929 China The Nationalist Government sent armies against the sporadic red outbreaks in the provinces, and stopped, where possible, the reading of the *Manifesto* and *Capital*.

THE LIBERATOR

William Lloyd Garrison and Isaac Knapp, Publishers
Boston, Massachusetts Saturday, January 1, 1831
VOL I, NO I

- 1831 United States A Georgia Senate Resolution offered a reward of \$5000 for the apprehension and conviction in Georgia courts of the editor or publisher "of a certain paper called *The Liberator*," because it was regarded as likely to cause unrest and trouble.

GOODRIDGE, REV SAMUEL C (1793-1860)
Peter Parley's Annual A Christmas and New Year's Present for Young People
Illustrated by George Cruikshank and Others
Simpkin, Marshall and Company London, 1843
(pirated English edition)

On Banned Books

1843 Russia Prohibited unconditionally by Nicholas I
United States Goodridge, under the pseudonym
of Peter Parley, wrote about 170 tales, moral and
historical for children Seven million volumes
were said to have been sold They proved so
popular that various pirated editions were pub-
lished in England, and illustrated by some of the
famous illustrators of the day, including Cruik-
shank, Leech and Phiz

STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER (1811-1896)

Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly

John P Jewett and Company Boston, 1852

(first edition)

1852 Russia Banned under the "censorship terror"
of Nicholas I

1855 Papal States The sale of the volume was pro-
hibited, though not listed on the *Index*

1858 Russia Ban lifted on the Russian translation

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL (1804-1864)

The Scarlet Letter, a Romance

Ticknor and Fields Boston, 1850 (first edition)

1852 Russia Banned by Nicholas I in the "censor-
ship terror" until 1856

United States Rev A C Coxe argued "against
any toleration to a popular and gifted writer
when he perpetrates bad morals let this broker-
age of lust be put down at the very beginning"

1925 United States The screen version was made to
comply with the demand of the Board of Censor-
ship for the marriage of Hester

1935 A bust of the author is in the Hall of Fame in
New York University

Informal Notes

WHITMAN, WALT. (1819-1892)

Leaves of Grass

Brooklyn, 1855 (first edition)

1855 United States The Poems shocked American Puritanism and English Victorianism

1860 The Secretary of the Interior discovered the "indecent book" and instantly discharged the author from the department Fittingly enough, the Department of Justice promptly offered him a post

1881 Boston The District Attorney threatened criminal prosecution unless the volume was expurgated The book was withdrawn, but published later in Philadelphia

Whittier, in a rage of indignation, threw his first edition into the fire, although he himself had suffered persecution for his abolitionist poems

Wendell Phillips' comment was "Here be all sorts of leaves except fig leaves"

A bust of Whitman is in the Hall of Fame in New York University

WOODHULL, VICTORIA (1836-1927)

Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly

1872 United States The November 2nd issue, containing an exposé of the private life of Pastor Henry Ward Beecher, was suppressed at the instance of Antony Comstock for obscenity and libel The feminist editors were jailed

On Banned Books

CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE (Mark Twain) (1835-1910)

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

The American Publishing Company Hartford, 1876
(first edition)

1876 United States-Brooklyn Excluded from the
children's room in the Public Library

Denver Excluded from the Public Library

1930 Russia Confiscated at the border

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

Charles L Webster and Company New York, 1884
(first edition)

1885 Concord, NH In the home town of Henry
David Thoreau the book was banned by the
Public Library as "trash and suitable only for
the slums" The Concord Free Trade Club re-
taliated by electing the author to honorary
membership

Brooklyn Excluded from the children's room of
the Public Library

NOTE Mrs Clemens censored the book and de-
leted the profanity and other strong passages,
but left some which have at times been criticized,
such as "All kings is mostly rapsCALLIONS" CHAP
23, and, "so the king be blatted along," CHAP 25
The London Athenaeum has called it one of the
six greatest books ever written in America

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ADAPTED FOR GENERAL USE IN
OTHER PROTESTANT CHURCHES

William Pickering London, 1852

1852 England Though compiled by Prince Albert,
consort of Queen Victoria, and Chevalier Bunsen,

Informal Notes

this *Litany* was suppressed when it was discovered that it did not contain the slightest reference to Christ as God

MILL, JOHN STUART (1806-1873)

Principles of Political Economy with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy

Longmans, Green and Company London, 1929

(first edition, 1848)

1856 Rome The *Index* listed this work which with Mill's *System of Logic*, epitomized the social and philosophical theories of the more educated English radicals of the day

BROWNING, ELIZABETH BARRETT

(1806-1861)

Anora Leigh

Chapman and Hall London, 1857 (first edition)

1857 United States-Boston Condemned as "the hysterical indecencies of an erotic mind"

England Thackeray declined to publish *Lord Walter's Wife* because of the "immoral situation," and it was excluded from the monopolistic Circulating Libraries

ELIOT, GEORGE (Mary Anne Evans)

(1819-1880)

Adam Bede

William Blackwood and Sons Edinburgh and London, 1859 (first edition)

1859 England This book, although a popular success, was attacked as "the vile outpourings of a lewd woman's mind," and was soon withdrawn from the circulating libraries of the period

1908 France *Adam Bede* and *Mill on the Floss* were

On Banned Books

listed by Abbé Bethléem as "*romans honnêtes*,
and *Les Tribulations du Révérend Barton* as
"*délicieux à lire* "

SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES

(1837-1909)

Poems and Ballads

Edward Moxon and Company London, 1866

(first edition)

1860 England *The Queen Mother and Rosamond* were
withdrawn from circulation, because of stren-
uous objections to their licentiousness

1866 *Poems and Ballads* was temporarily sup-
pressed in a storm of excitement over the author,
whom Robert Buchanan classed with Rossetti
and his circle as "the Fleshly School "

1875 *The Devil's Due*, an open letter libeling Bu-
chanan, was immediately suppressed

MOORE, GEORGE (1852-1933)

Flowers of Passion

Provost and Company London, 1878-(1877)

(first edition)

c 1878 Ireland Edmund Yates called the author
of *Flowers of Passion* a "bestial bard," and ad-
vised whipping him, and burning the book

1883 England *A Modern Lover*, a three volume novel,
was banned by Mudie's Circulating Library
which exercised a virtual censorship because
every one borrowed, and few bought, the ex-
pensive three volume novels of the day Moore
vowed revenge and published his next novel, *A
Mummer's Wife*, 1885, in an inexpensive single
volume, thereby starting a vogue to break the
monopoly of circulating libraries

Informal Notes

- 1894 Circulating Libraries refused to stock *Esther Waters*
1929 United States The Customs refused admittance to *A Story Teller's Holiday*
1932 The Customs Court judged it obscene
1934 The Treasury Department admitted it as a modern classic

EXTRACTS PRINCIPALLY FROM ENGLISH CLASSICS Showing that the Legal Suppression of M Zola's Novels Would Logically Involve the Bowdlerizing of some of the Greatest Works in English Literature

[Compiled by and privately printed for Henry Vizetelly 1820-94]

- 1888 England-London This volume is in defence of Vizetelly, publisher and champion of Flaubert, Goncourt, Gautier, Maupassant, Daudet and Longfellow Nevertheless, he was condemned to prison for publishing such "pernicious literature" as the novels of Zola

ZOLA, ÉMILE (1840-1902)

Nana Complete and Unabridged

Vizetelly London, n d (first edition, France, 1880)

- 1888 England Vizetelly, the publisher, was imprisoned for publishing the novels of Zola, although, ironically, it was the expurgated editions of Zola's novels that so outraged the Victorian era

1894 Rome *Opera omnia* placed on the *Index*

- 1898 France Zola caused a judicial inquiry to be made into the notorious *affaire Dreyfus* which was convulsing French politics and society, and published the open letter, *J'Accuse*, in *L'Aurore*

On Banned Books

It was a strong denunciation of all who, on the slightest evidence, had convicted Dreyfus of selling military secrets, had banished him to Devil's Island, and had refused all appeals for a new trial Zola, condemned for libel of the army chiefs, escaped to England, where the publisher of his "pernicious novels" had been jailed

1929 Yugoslavia All works banned

HARDY, THOMAS (1840-1928)

Tess of the D'Urbervilles A Pure Woman Faithfully Portrayed

Published by James R Osgood, McIlvaine and Company London, 1891 (first edition)

c 1891 England Banned by the Circulating Libraries which held a virtual censorship over bourgeois reading

United States-Boston Highly disapproved of
1896 England *Jude the Obscure* banned by the Circulating Libraries

WILDE, OSCAR O'FLAHERTIE (1856-1900)

Salomé

Translated by Lord Alfred Douglas

Pictured by Aubrey Beardsley Elkin Mathews London, 1894 (first edition, Paris, 1893)

1892 England The play was being rehearsed in London by Sarah Bernhardt when the Lord Chamberlain withheld the license on the ground that the play introduced biblical characters

1895 France Played by Sarah Bernhardt

United States-Boston Banned in book form

On Banned Books

Long after Ibsen's position had been recognized in modern letters, the censor still interposed his shocked and obstinate personality between the British public and the great Norwegian author
c 1915 Ban removed by the censor of plays.
1935 United States Play may not be legally given on the stage

P'EN HAN-NIEN

Divorce

(In Chinese Published in China)

KUO MO-JO

My Youth

(In Chinese Published in China)

1884 Placed on the Chinese Index

The purpose of the Index was to suppress Communist and revolutionary writings which denounce capitalism and aim at stimulating class struggle. Novels and essays are included, as well as serious studies. Although some of the books appear to have nothing of a revolutionary nature in them they are listed because they have been translated by a Communist.

D'ANNUNZIO, GABRIEL (1863-)

The Triumph of Death

Translated from the Italian by Georgina Harding
William Heinemann London, 1898

(first Italian edition, 1894)

1911 Rome All love stories and plays placed on the
Index

1898 United States-Boston Brought to court by the
Watch and Ward Society, but not convicted

Informal Notes

1928 While the author lives enshrined, by the Lake of Garda, as Italy's beloved patriot and poet, the *Index* further prohibited his mystic poetry and mystery plays

SHAW, GEORGE BERNARD (1856-)

Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant

Brentano New York, 1919

(first edition, London, 1898, 2 vols)

1905 United States The New York Public Library withdrew *Man and Superman* from the public shelves to reserve action Shaw, infuriated, coined the word "Comstockery" Anthony Comstock retaliated, and took arms against "this Irish smut-dealer's books" *Mrs Warren's Profession* was taken to court where it was held not actionable The Comstock publicity greatly increased the attendance at the stage production, and police reserves were called out on the opening night to dispel the crowds

1922 England In London the Lord Chamberlain refused to license *Mrs Warren's Profession* for production

1929 Yugoslavia All works banned from the public libraries

1933 England *The Adventures of the Black Girl in her Search for God* was banned by the Cambridge Public Library

GILBERT, WS (1836-1911), and SULLIVAN, ARTHUR (1842-1900)

The Mikado, Or the Town of Titipu

Chappell and Company London, 1900

c 1905 England The British Foreign Office was much distressed for, although first performed in 1885,

On Banned Books

and the operetta had been a great popular success, "The Lord Chamberlain suddenly awoke to the unsuspected dangers in the piece, and forbade its further production on the ground that it might give offense to our Japanese allies " As a matter of fact the music was being played by Japanese bands on Japanese ships in the Medway River during the prohibition of the play

MAETERLINCK, MAURICE (1862-)

Mona Vanna

Translated by Alexis Irénée DuPont Coleman

Harper and Brothers New York, 1905

(first edition, Brussels, 1902)

1909 England Censored by the Lord Chamberlain as improper for the stage He said "Our decision was almost universally upheld "

1914 Rome *Opera Omnia* listed on the *Index*

DIMNET, ABBE ERNEST (1869-)

La Pensée Catholique dans L'Angleterre Contemporaine

Le Coffre Paris, 1905 (first edition)

1907 Rome Listed on the *Index*, where it remains today

APPOLLINAIRE, GUILLAUME (WITH FLEURET AND PERCEAU) (1880-1918)

L'Enfer de la Bibliothèque Nationale

Mecure de France Paris, 1913 (first edition)

1913 France The publication of this book is said to have caused one of the authors to lose his position in the Bibliothèque Nationale

Informal Notes

FRANCE, JACQUES ANATOLE THIBAUT.

(1844-1924)

L'Île des Pingouins

Celman Levy Paris, 1908 (first edition)

1922 Rome The *Index* placed its most stringent prohibition on the reading of the works of France by listing simply and conclusively *Opera Omnia*. Thus they remain in the latest edition of the *Index*, (1930)

LOUYS, PIERRE (1870-1925)

Aphrodite, Ancient Manners in the English Version

Prepared by Willis L. Parker Profusely Illustrated

Arden Book Company New York, 1932

(first French edition, 1896)

1929 United States Banned by the Customs Department as lascivious, corrupting and obscene. *The Songs of Bilitis* and *The Twilight of the Nymphs*, banned by the Customs Department

1930 E. B. Marks of New York was fined \$250 for possessing a copy of *Aphrodite*, in violation of the State laws against objectionable literature

1935 The importation of *édition de luxe* copies is now forbidden, although the above 49 cent copy is freely advertised in the *New York Times Book Review*, and is delivered for ten cents extra through the federal mails

RASPUTIN, GREGORY (1871-1916)

My Thoughts and Meditations

Petrograd, 1915 (in Russian, first edition)

1915 Russia In the preface the editors commented on the author's meteoric rise from lowly peasant origin. He resented this and forced it to be deleted from the book

On Banned Books

SIMKHOVITCH, VLADIMIR G

Marxism Versus Socialism

Columbia University Press New York, 1930, 4th printing (first edition, 1913)

1917 Russia The Russian translation was burned at the outbreak of the Revolution It is now unprocurable, but the volume is available in French, German, Italian, English, and Japanese

LENIN, VLADIMIR ILYICH ULYANOF

(1870-1924)

The State and the Revolution

G Allen and Unwin London, 1917

(first translation from first edition, Russia, 1917)

1927 United States-Boston Seized as obscene

Hungary Seized as subversive

1928 Canada *Proletarian Revolution in Russia* burned by the authorities

TROTSKY, LEON (Bronstein, Leo) (1880-)

The History of the Russian Revolution

Translated by Max Eastman

Simon and Schuster New York, 1932

(written, 1930)

1933 Germany All works banned

Russia All works banned

1934 Italy All works banned except in *éditions de luxe*

DREISER, THEODORE (1871-)

An American Tragedy

Boni and Liveright New York, 1925

(first edition)

1900 United States-Boston The publication of *Sister*

Informal Notes

Cannie incited so much comment that the book was withdrawn and later corrected

1916 New York *The Genius* was suppressed

1923 *The Genius* was republished, the jacket blurb flaunted the fact that the volume had been suppressed by the New York Society for the Prevention of Vice

1930 Boston The Superior Court condemned *An American Tragedy* and fined the publisher \$300, but, across the River Charles, it was required reading for a Harvard English course

1932 Ireland *Dawn* banned

1933 Germany *The Genius* and *An American Tragedy* were burned by the Nazis because "they deal with low love affairs "

1935 United States-Boston *An American Tragedy* still banned, though receivable by mail

SINCLAIR, UPTON (1878-)

Oil

Grosset and Dunlap New York, 1927 (first edition)

1910 United States A campaign was started to ban *The Jungle*, but was unsuccessful

1929 Yugoslavia All works banned by the public libraries

1930 United States-Boston *Oil* was forbidden because of comments on the Harding administration The author defended the case himself and addressed a crowd of 2,000 on Boston Common on the character and aim of his book The nine pages objected to, including the two pages quoted from the *Song of Solomon*, were deleted by a large black fig leaf The bookseller was fined \$100, and the trial cost the author \$2,000

1933 Germany Works burned in the Nazi bonfires

On Banned Books

FEUCHTWANGER, LION (1884-)

Power

Translated by Willa and Edwin Muir

The Modern Library New York, 1932

(first edition, 1926)

1914-19 Germany Works constantly suppressed during the war

1930 United States-Boston *Power*, a translation of Aristophanes' *Peace*, was banned for immorality

1933 Germany All works burned in the Nazi bonfires The author was exiled and his property confiscated

LA MOTTE, ELLEN M (1873-)

The Backwash of War

G P Putnam's New York, 1934

(first edition, London, 1919)

1919 England Suppressed for its pacifistic thesis

SANGER, MARGARET (1883-)

Family Limitation

The Bakunin Press London, 1920

(revision of 9th American edition)

1915 United States Brought to court by the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice
William Sanger was jailed for thirty days for distributing his wife's pamphlets on birth control

1923 London suppressed

1931 Irish Free State Pamphlets banned

Fascist Italy Pamphlets banned

Yugoslavia Banned

Informal Notes

STOPES, MARIE C (Erica Fay, Charlotte Char-
michael, Mrs Reginald Gates) (1880-)

Wise Parenthood

Introduction by Arnold Bennett

G B Putnam's Sons London, 1924

(first edition, 1918)

1918 England On publication this volume was made
a notorious test case

Canada Prohibited

Married Love

G B Putnam's Sons London, 1918 (first edition)

1918 England 700,000 copies sold

Canada Prohibited

1931 United States Ban raised by Judge Woolsey on
this book and on *Contraception* His decision was
"I cannot imagine a normal mind to which this
book would seem to be obscene or immoral
within the proper definition of those words, or
whose sex impulses would be stirred by reading
it instead of being inhospitably received it
should, I think, be welcomed within our borders "

Irish Free State All works banned

England The Lord Chamberlain refused to
license *Vestia* for the London Stage, although it
was legally circulated in book form

DENNETT, MARY WARE

The Sex Side of Life, an Explanation for Young People

Published by the author New York, 1919

1922 United States Declared unmailable by the
Post Office Department, although it was pub-
lished four years earlier by the *Medical Review of*
Reviews, and was widely used by the Y M C.A
and Government hospitals

On Banned Books

Author tried and sentenced by jury to 300 days
in jail

1930 Conviction reversed on appeal

JOYCE, JAMES (1882-)

Ulysses

Shakespeare & Company Paris, 1922 (first edition)

1918 United States Early instalments, appearing in
The Little Review, were burned by the Post Office
Department

1922 Ireland Burned

1922 Canada Banned

England 499 copies burned by Customs author-
ities at Folkstone

United States 500 copies burned by Post Office
Department

1924 United States Manuscript sold at auction for
\$1,975

1929 England Banned

1934 United States Ban raised by Judge Woolsey in
a notable decision "A rather strong draught
emetic, rather than aphrodisiac a sincere and
honest book I do not detect anywhere the
leer of a sensualist "

Henry Canby says "It's indecency would have
appalled Rabelais and frightened Chaucer, but
such a book is valuable in a world trying to be
sane, trying to save itself by humour or insight
from the pervasion of honest instincts and from
mental confusion only because of it's new and
brilliant technique, and it's passages of un-
doubted genius " This book has become required
reading in the English courses of many uni-
versities

Informal Notes

CABELL, JAMES BRANCH (1879-)

Jungen, A Comedy of Justice

Robert M McBride and Company New York, 1919
(first edition)

1920 United States Prosecuted by the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice This publicity established a hitherto obscure author as a best seller

1922 Although indicted as obscene two years before, the book now dismissed as a "work of art"

1935 Volume unobtainable in many large public libraries

LAWRENCE, DAVID HERBERT (1885-1930)

The Paintings of D H Lawrence

The Mandrake Press For Subscribers only

London, 1929 (first edition)

1922 United States *Women in Love* seized by John S Sumner of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice The case was dismissed in court, but the counter suit for libel was sustained

1929 *Lady Chatterly's Lover* and *Collected Paintings* were barred by the customs

1929 England *The Rainbow*, freely circulated in America, was banned, while *Women in Love* was not objected to

1930 Washington, D C *Lady Chatterly's Lover* had prominence in the famed "Decency Debates" in the Senate between Senator Bronson Cutting, from New Mexico, who was in favor of modifying the censorship laws, and Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, who was against it Cutting enraged Smoot by witty insinuations that *Lady Chatterly* was a favorite with the Mormon Senator

On Banned Books

- 1932 Ireland *Lady Chatterly's Lover* banned
Poland *Lady Chatterly's Lover* banned

ANDERSON, SHERWOOD (1876-)

Many Marriages

Viking Press New York, 1922 (first edition)

1923 England Legal action was aroused and America laughed

1930 United States-Boston *Dark Laughter* was put on the black list though published five years earlier

1931 Ireland *Horses and Men* banned, though published in 1923

SCHNITZLER, ARTHUR (1862-)

Casanova's Homecoming

Simon and Schuster New York, 1930

(first German ed , 1918 first American ed , 1921)

1924 United States The English translation was indicted as obscene the indictment was attacked, whereupon Judge Wagner (now Senator) maintained that the book was sufficiently corrupting for the indictment to stand, his point being "We may assert with pride, though not boastfully, that we are essentially an idealistic and spiritual nation, and exact a higher standard than some others " The publisher withheld publication and the case was not tried Meanwhile the book circulated freely in the original German

1930 John S Sumner brought Simon and Schuster to court for publishing this volume The case was dismissed *Reigen (Hands Around)* was banned by the Court of Appeals, and the Albany Court adjudged the book indecent, although it had been played abroad since 1920

DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT (1809-1882)

*On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection,
or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle
for Life*

John Murray London, 1859 (first edition)

1925 Yugoslavia Prohibited

United States Disapproved of in Tennessee, at
the scene of the notorious and picturesque trial
of Scopes, the heretical teacher of Darwin's
theory of evolution

ASBURY, HERBERT (1891-)

Hahack

The American Mercury, A Monthly Review edited by
H L Mencken vol 7, April, 1926.

Alfred A Knopf New York, 1926

1926 United States-Boston The New England Watch
and Ward Society brought the publisher and
editor of *The American Mercury* into court for
Hahack, the story of a prostitute The author
was unmolested, the editor, Mencken, was ac-
quitted in court, but a bookseller in Cambridge
was fined \$100 for selling it

MARKS, PERCY (1891-)

The Plastic Age

The Century Company New York, 1924

(first edition)

1927 United States-Boston Banned for revealing
casual standards of college life

On Banned Books

LEWIS, SINCLAIR (1885-)

Elmer Gantry

Harcourt, Brace and Company New York, 1927
(first edition)

1927 United States-Boston Banned because a religious hero was depicted as obscene The publishers defended the suit and expressed their amazement at the discretionary powers invested in local officials Washington retaliated by upholding postmasters as censors

1927 Banned by the libraries of St Louis, Mo, Camden, New Jersey, and Glasgow, Scotland

1931 Ireland Banned as offending to public morals New York The Post Office Department banned any catalogue listing the book

DELMAR, VIÑA (1905-)

Bad Girl

Harcourt, Brace and Company New York, 1928
(first edition)

1928 United States-Boston Banned by the Watch and Ward Society, although the Literary Guild of America had selected it as their Book of the Month

1928 Again banned

1933 Ireland Prohibited for describing too graphically an illegal abortion

FORD, HENRY (1863-)

My Life and Work Written in collaboration with Samuel Crowther

Doubleday, Page 1922 (first edition)

1927 Russia Banned

Informal Notes

DOYLE, CONAN (1859-1930)

The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes

Harper Brothers New York, 1892

(first American edition)

1929 Russia Banned because of occultism and spiritualism

LONDON, JACK (1876-1916)

The Call of the Wild

Grosset and Dunlap New York, 1921

(first edition, 1903)

1929 Italy All cheap editions banned

1929 Yugoslavia All works banned as too radical

1932 Germany Various works were cast into the Nazi bonfires

HEMINGWAY, ERNEST (1898-)

A Farewell to Arms

Charles Scribner's Sons New York, 1929

(first edition)

1929 Italy Banned because of the painfully accurate account of the Italian retreat from Caporetto

United States The screen version was privately censored through Italian influence

Boston Five issues of *Scribner's Magazine* were prohibited because they contained the story

1930 Boston *The Sun Also Rises* banned

1933 Germany Works burned in the Nazi bonfires

O'NEILL, EUGENE (1888-)

Strange Interlude

Boni and Liveright, New York, 1928 (first edition)

1929 United States-Boston Mayor Nichols forbade the stage production The Theatre Guild promptly gave the play, in a suburb outside the

On Banned Books

jurisdiction of Boston, and thousands flocked to see it

REMARQUE, ERICH MARIA (1898-)

All Quiet on the Western Front

Translated from the German by A W Wheen

Little, Brown and Company Boston, 1929

(first American edition)

1929 United States Banned in Boston on grounds of obscenity, although it was expurgated at the suggestion of the Book of the Month Club, whose selection it was

Chicago Copies of the English translation seized by the Customs Department

Austria Soldiers were forbidden to read the book

Czechoslovakia Barred from the military libraries by the war department

1930 Thuringia Banned

1931 Germany Forbidden in the school libraries by the Diet

1933 Italy The translation into Italian banned because of anti-war propaganda

Germany All works consigned to the Nazi bonfires

CONNELLY, MARC (1890-)

The Green Pastures A Fable Suggested by Roark Bradford's Southern Sketches, Ol' Man Adam and his Chillun

Illustrated by Robert Edmund Jones

Farrar and Rinehart New York, 1930

(first edition, 1929)

1929 England The play was forbidden, as the Deity may not be represented on the stage

Informal Notes

United States Awarded the Pulitzer Prize as the best play of the year

1933 Norway Forbidden to be played in the National Theater

HUXLEY, ALDUS (1894-)

Antic Hay

George H Doran and Company New York, 1923

(first edition, England, 1923)

1930 United States-Boston Banned because of obscenity

Ireland *Point Counter Point* banned on the ground of "offending public morals"

1932 Ireland *Brave New World* banned

DAKIN, EDWARD FRANDEN (1898-)

Mrs Eddy, the Biography of a Viginal Mind

Charles Scribner's Sons New York, 1930

(first edition)

1930 United States Christian Scientists attempted to suppress this biography throughout the country, especially in Boston where stands the First Church of Christ, Scientist, that governs every branch throughout the world The methods used were a boycott of bookstores which sold it, and a barrage of letters to publishers and booksellers Twenty years earlier, Christian Science authorities had bought and destroyed the plates of a biography of Mrs Eddy by Georgine Milmine

On Banned Books

DODGSON, CHARLES L (Lewis Carroll)

(1832-1898)

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

With 42 illustrations by John Tenniel

Macmillan and Company London, 1866

(second edition)

- 1931 China Banned by the Governor of Hunan Province on the ground that "Animals should not use human language, and that it was disastrous to put animals and human beings on the same level"

TOWSLEY, LENA, AND HER CAMERA

Peggy and Peter, What They Did Today

Farrar and Rinehart New York, 1931

(first and second editions, 1931)

- 1931 United States-New York The first edition was printed without the picture of the children saying their prayers at bedtime, as a quasi-intellectual parent did not want the trouble of explaining the picture to her children, who had never heard of God or religion. In recent editions the questionable picture has been included and can be easily torn out, as it is only tipped in.

- 1930 Russia The Soviet Government feeling somewhat the same way about the religious question acted similarly. Before the opening of the school season one million copies of a new primary textbook were ready for release. Suddenly a horrified official discovered that in a poem by Nekrasov the word God (Bog) was spelled with a capital letter. To reduce Bog to bog involved changing sixteen pages in each of the million copies, but the change was made, regardless of expense, and

Informal Notes

the books reached the Soviet children uncontaminated

DURANT, WILL (1885-)

The Case for India

Simon and Schuster New York, 1930 (first edition)
1931 England Banned, with many other pro-Gandhi
books, by the British Viceroy of India

HITLER, ADOLF (1889-)

Mein Kampf

Franz Ehler Munchen, 1925-7 (first edition)
1932 Germany The authorized translation was considerably deleted for foreign consumption
1932 Czechoslovakia Banned for its fierce militaristic doctrines

LUDWIG, EMIL (1881-)

Julii 14

Rowohlt Berlin, 1929 (first edition)
1933 Germany-Berlin All works burned by officers of University duelling corps on the grounds of "falsifying our history and degrading its great figures"

*THE BROWN BOOK OF THE HITLER TERROR,
And the Burning of the Reichstag, Prepared by the
World Committee for the Victims of German Fascism*

Introduction by Lord Marley

Alfred A Knopf New York, 1933 (first edition)
1934 Palestine-Jerusalem Banned under the ordinance forbidding the defamation of foreign princes

On Banned Books

LE LIVRE DES MILLE NUITS ET UNE NUIT

Traduction Littérale et complète du texte Arabe par

le Dr J C Mardrus

Illustrations de Leon Carré, Décoration et Ornaments
de Racim Mohammed

L'Édition D'Art H Piazza Paris, 1899

(first translated into French by A Galland, 1704-12)

1927 United States-New York The Customs held up
500 sets of the translation, by the French
Scholar, Mardrus, from England

1931 Ban lifted on the unexpurgated translation from
the Arabic, by Sir Richard Burton, (1885), but
the prohibition was maintained on the Mardrus-
Mather edition

ARISTOPHANES (c 111-c 380 B C)

Lysistrata

Illustrated by Norman Lindsey

Franfrolico Press London, 1926

(written, c 411 B C)

1930 United States Customs ban lifted During the
period of prohibition the book was published and
sold for as little as thirty-five cents, and the
drama was played in New York and Philadelphia,
as adapted by Gilbert Seldes

APULEIUS, LUCIUS (B C A D 114)

De Asino Aureo

Henricum De Sancto Urso Vicenza, 1488

1931 United States Import ban raised on this book
which had been freely circulated in the Modern
Library edition since 1928

Informal Notes

MICHELANGELO, (Michelangelo Buonarroti)
(1475-1564)

The Last Judgement M Boyer D'Agne's Articles on this Masterpiece, and Explanations of the Plates contained in this Book

Printed in France n d

1933 United States Plate forty is a copy of *The Last Judgement*, made by Venusti from the original fresco in the Sistine Chapel, before the addition of clothing to the nude figures by Daniele Volterra, by order of Pope Paul IV, and with the permission of Michael Angelo This book was ordered from Europe by the Weyhe Gallery and Book Shop They received the following official letter from an assistant collector of customs who, apparently, had never heard of the great painter

Sirs There is being detained 2 packages addressed to you, containing obscene photo books, 'Ceiling Sistine Chapel,' Filles-Michael Angelo, the importation of which is held to be prohibited under the provisions of the Tariff Act The package will therefore be seized and disposed of in due course as provided by law You may however avail yourself of the privilege of applying to the Secretary of the Treasury for mitigation of the penalty of forfeiture with permission to export, or please execute the Assent to forfeiture below, returning same Respectfully, H C Stuart,
Ass Collector

After being ridiculed by the newspapers, the Treasury Department realized the ignorant mistake and relinquished the book

On Banned Books

LADY MACBETH OF MENSK

Philadelphia Daily News Saturday, April 6th, 1935

1935 United States-Philadelphia Some obscene trombone notes so shocked certain ladies at the opening night of Shostakovitch's opera that a large number walked out As the first trombone player refused to play the notes a substitute did so

Russia-Moscow "A capacity audience, including Americans, made demonstrations on the rise of each curtain The Opera seems destined to become the first Soviet Classic The music is considered here rich in dramatic and social-psychological content The foreign audience was deeply impressed "

RUSSIAN PERIODICALS

A GRAPHIC and important part of the exhibit was a large collection of Russian papers from the time of the "Little Revolution" of 1902, the precursor to the Soviet struggle for existence. During this first revolution many revolutionary papers were started, lived precariously through two, five, six issues, only to be stifled by the harsh and ubiquitous Imperial censorship. Entitled diversely, *Machine Gun*, *Woodpecker*, *Whirlpool*, *Dawn*, *Storm*, *Scarecrow*, *Factory Whistle*, etc., these publications have one color in common—blood-red, one thesis in common—the devastating abuses perpetrated by a blood-thirsty, spendthrift autocracy on a down-trodden people. Needless to say, all the papers were suppressed.

Perhaps the most eloquent of the cartoons is a facsimile of the *Imperial Manifesto* announcing the establishment of a Parliament. The heading reads: "We, Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc." The printed signature is "Nicholas," but, as every Imperial decree had to be countersigned by a government official, this manifesto was countersigned by the most hated and feared of all, Major General Trepoff, Chief of Imperial Police. Consequently the people knew that the manifesto was a meaningless sop. In Russian, to countersign is to "put the hand to," and, therefore, the cartoonist has substituted for Trepoff's countersignature his handprint, dipped in the blood of the people.

Another sardonic humorist pictured the revolutionist's dream, and entitled it "Hurried Departure on the River Neva." Nicholas II, his face aghast, has been tumbled unceremoniously on to a swift-moving

Informal Notes

ice floe, with him his trappings of royalty, symbols of Russian oppression—ermine robe, throne, crown, crests, ikons, imperial eagles, and the very Kremlin itself. From the river bank, Franz Joseph, Albert of Prussia, Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and even Edward VII. looked on in dismay.

Again, Nicholas has been portrayed reading the dull official journal, oblivious to the red rats gnawing away the foundations of his throne, and the Cossaks rioting in the streets. Internal evidence of the Czar's censorship appeared in the second issue of a magazine called *Factory Whistle* which had a small reproduction of the frontispiece on the back cover, and the caption, "No. 1 of *Factory Whistle*, was confiscated: the frontispiece is here in miniature." No. 1 was also shown in the exhibition.

NAZI BANNED BOOKS

ON May 10, 1933, students gathered 25,000 volumes by Jewish authors and burned them in the square in front of the University of Berlin. The bonfire was watched by 40,000 unenthusiastic people in a drizzling rain. Dr. Goebbels, the Minister of Public Enlightenment, delivered an address on "the symbolic significance of the gesture." Similar demonstrations were held at many other German Universities. In Munich 5,000 school children, who had formally seen Marxist literature publicly burned, were enjoined, "as you watch the fire burn these un-German books, let it also burn into your hearts love of the Fatherland." Students entered the bookstores and took without remuneration the books they considered eligible for the bonfire, and had to be prevented from confiscating books from the University Library.

In February 1935, an American Library of Nazi banned books, composed entirely of writings banned from Germany by Adolf Hitler, was formally opened at the Jewish Center in Brooklyn by Professor Einstein. In his opening address he said that most of the books had been prohibited in Germany "solely because of their human qualities," and that "every community based on hatred and enmity is predestined to decay because once the negative impulses of the human soul are strongly formed they will of necessity burst forth in daily life."

The following list consists of some of the most important authors whose works were sacrificed at these fires, and whose writings have been shown at this exhibition.

Sholom Asch

Lion Feuchtwanger

Maxim Gorki

Stefan Zweig

Informal Notes

Karl Marx	Franz Werfel
Sigmund Freud	Hugo Munsterberg
Helen Keller	Thomas Mann
Jack London	Heinrich Mann
Ernest Hemingway	Erich Maria Remarque
John Dos Passos	Albert Einstein
Jakob Wasserman	Heinrich Heine
Emil Ludwig	Felix Mendelssohn
Arthur Schnitzler	Maximilian Harden
Leon Trotsky	Kurt Eisner
Nikolai Lenin	Henri Barbusse
Josef Stalin	Rosa Luxemburg
Gregory S Zinoviev	Upton Sinclair
Alfred Adler	Judge Ben Lindsay
Theodore Lessing	Arnold Zweig

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- Bowman, J C (Editor) *Contemporary American Criticism* 1926
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- Bury, J B *History of Freedom of Thought* 1913
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- Chaffee, Zechariah, Jr *Freedom of Speech* 1920
- Coffin, Victor "Censorship and Literature under Napoleon I," *The American Historical Review* 1917
- Congressional Digest* "Censorship of Foreign Books" n d
- Courtney, Janet *Free Thinkers of the Nineteenth Century* 1920
- De Voto, Bernard *Literary Censorship in Cambridge* 1931
- Ditchfield, P H *Books Fatal To Their Authors* 1895
- Dreiser, Theodore *The Meddlesome Decade* n d
- Encyclopaedia Britannica* 1912
- Ernst, Morris and Lindey, Alexander *The Censor Marches On* M S To be published, 1936
- Ernst, Morris and Seagle, William *To the Pure* 1929
- Erskine, John *The Literary Discipline* 1923

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- Fowell, Frank and Palmer, Frank *Censorship in England* 1913
- Ford, John *Criminal Obscenity* 1926
- Forsyth, William *Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century* 1871
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- Hart, William H *Index Expurgatorius Anglicanus 1523-1681* 1872-8
- Harvey, Sir Paul *The Oxford Companion to English Literature* 1932
- Hays, Arthur Garfield *Let Freedom Ring* 1928
- Houben, H H *Verbotene Literatuur van der Klassischen Zeit bis zur Gegenwart* 1924
- William Dean *Criticism and Fiction* 1891
- , *Librum Prohibitorum* 1930
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